Vol. XXXVIII. No. 5881.

號五十月三年二十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

日七初月二年午壬

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

#### AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL. Notices of Firms.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GRORGE NOTICE. STREET & Co., 30, Combill. Gorbon & Goron, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. BAMURE DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154 of Tokio, at THIS PORT. Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE :- GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK -ANDERW WIND, 133, Nossau Street:

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Mel bourne and Sydney. BAN FRANCISCO and American Ports the Company.

generally :- BEAN & BLACK, San Fran-SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c. -SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSZEN & Co., Manila,

CHINA -- Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELIO & Co. Swatow, Campbell, & Co. Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. Foochow, HEDGE & Co. Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KERRY & WAISH. Yokohama, LANE, ORAW-

#### Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP DAPITAL .....£1,500,000. DATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

At 3 months notice 3 % per Annum.

Current Accounts kepts on Terms which may be learnt on application. GEO. O. SCOTT. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

RESERVE FUND,.........2,100,000 Dollars. COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman-H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq. Deputy Chairman-WM. REINERS, Esq. H. HOPPIUS, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON. | C. VINCENT SMITH, A. P. MoEwen, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq. W. S. Young, Esq. F. D. SARSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong, ..... THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai, ..... Ewen Cameron, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, London and County HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

N Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily For Fixed Deposits :-

For 3 months, 3 per cent, per annum. ie 4 per cent. 5 per cent. ...

LOCAL-BILLS DISCOUNTED. Credits granted on approved Securities. and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East. Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (Incorporated 7th & 1811 March, 1848.)

TO ECOGNISED by the International LU CONVENTION OF SOTE APRIL, 1862. 

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000 HEAD OFFICE-14, RUB BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, LONDON. MARSHILLER, BOMBAY, HONGRONG, HANKOW, SHANGHAY, NANTES, FOODROW. MELBOURNE, and Sydney.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON MERAES C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Draits and Credits on BEL TARGETS! FLYING AND STATIONARY description of Banking Exchange Business. F. COCHINARD Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 9, 1882.

### Notices of Pirms.

NOTICE THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of their GOODS by Moure KYNOCH & Co., of WITTON HEEF BIRMINGSAM

MRYER & Co. Hongkong, Angust 18, 1881. 18eu82

China - Lat V arruh - 1882

MOTIOR ALL PREDERICK DEBLOIS BUSH Aimitted & PARTNER in Ten trong day distribution Mrs. (1870) plete Accierte combined la Vienne de Roy (al Particulis RUSERIO & Co

OR OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Hongkong, Jennary 26, 1882

ATE Have been appointed AGENTS for the MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA. GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1882. CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY, LIMITED.

N and after this Date the Undersigned RESUMES his Duties as SECRETARY of

By Order of the Directors, JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

#### For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MENUINE MADEIRA WINE, 1870, \$22 per Dozen. OLD SUPERIOR PORT (BASTARDOS), \$15 per Dozen.

L. THEVENIN. Hongkong Hotel Building.

Hongkong, March 21, 1882. FOR SALE-JUST RECEIVED.

DEST INDIAN SILVER JEWEL. D LERY, of various kinds. INDIAN CASHMERE SHAWLS. SMOKING CAPS. RUMPOOREE CHUDERS; and

CASHMERE CLOTH, excerted, for LADIES' DRESSES. AT MODERATE PRICES. N. M. KHAMISA.

8 and 10, Peel Street. Hongkong, January 28, 1882.

#### FOR SALE.

TESSES W. & J. LOCKETT'S Colobrated BRANDS, THREPALL'S Export PALE ALE, and FINDLATER'S \*\*\* DUBLIN STOUT in Pints and Quarts. Fine OLD PORT, in Cases of 1 dozen.

SILLERY MOUSSEAUX (VIN DE CHAMPAGNE), in Cases 2 dozen Pints and 1 dozen Quarts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, February 1, 1882. FOR SALE,

ULES MUMM & CHAMPAGNE. Quarte ...... \$17 per 1 des. Case 

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881. WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.) WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use The right to rejude of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now Tender is reserved. be had at this Office. - Price, 31 each. CRINA MAIL Office.

### To Let.

TO LET, FURNISHED.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, with GARDEN, &c., on Mount Kellett, the Property of Mr. T. C. Hayllar, Q.C. Can be inspected at any time on application to the Watchman.

Apply to R. G. ALFORD,

QUEEN'S ROAD. Hongkong, March 13, 1882.

TO LET. FFICES in No. 13. QUEEN'S ROLL

CENTRAL Nos. 4 and 9, SEYHOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

TO LET-FURNISHED. TO. 4, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, END HOUSE, Immediate Possession

Apply to "Ar B. C." OFFICE OF THIS PAPER. Hongkong, March 13, 1882:

### Intimations.

NOTICE

MOLONEL IKE AUSTIN'S NEV AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE, is now Open at the United Olus, Staunton Street, opposite the Union Church, where Instructions are Free of Charge.

BIRDS THAT DISAFFRAR WHEN HIT! BUGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Gallery open daily from 4 to 12 p.m., to ill respectable Members of the Community. Hongkong, March 13, 1892

WANTED NOMPETENT SURGEONS for STEA-MEER and SAMENG SHIPS, hence to Sctoria Portland and San Francisco.

Bor Particulars, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 22, 1889.

WANTED. Managing PARTNER for an Old Letablished Wiss And Serair Mag-CHANT'S BUBLICES, WILD AFBATED WITERS OUR MARUPACROST and GENERAL COMMISSION For full Particulars, apply to

### Intimations.

NOTICE.

COTICE is hereby given that by Bill of Sale dated the 8th of November 1879, and duly registered in the Supreme Court on the 17th of November 1879, the late EDWARD CHARLES CHASTEL did sign unto WILLIAM McGREGOR SMITH the STOCK-IN-TRADE, MACHINERY, PROPERTY, GOODS, THINGS at EFFECTS, therein mentioned, situate at No. 15, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, and also the BOOK DEBTS of the Firm of "ED. CHASTEL AND COMPANY." The said WILLIAM McGregor Smith having taken possession of the Property comprised in the said Bill of Sale ALL PERSONS IN-DEBTED to the said Firm are hereby informed that the said BOOK DEBTS will be collected by the Undersigned under Power-of-Attorney from the said WILLIAM McGregor Smith, and are required to pay the sums in which they are respectively indebted only upon the receipt of the Underaigned.

Dated 16th day of March, 1882. Attorney for the said

William McGregor Smith. NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY. N and after the 1st Proximo, the Company's STEAMERS will run Monthly

between AMOY, HONGKONG, and BATAVIA direct, taking Cargo at through rates for JAVA PORTS, The STEAMERS will not for the present call at MACAO, MANILA or MACASSAR

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, March 1, 1882. HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK

COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a STATEMENT f Bosiness Contributed during the Half-Year ended 31st December, 1881, on or before March 31st, on which date the Accounts will be Closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors, R. COOKE. Acting Secretary. Hongkong, March 1, 1882.



CEALED TENDERS will be Received Noon of THURSDAY, the 13th Proximo, for the SUPPLY of 1,600 Tons of TAKA SIMA COAL, deliverable at the NAVAL COAL DEPOT, KOWLOON, in accordance with the Conditions on the printed Tender, which can be obtained on application at the NAVAL STOREEEEPER'S Office. The right to reject the lowest or any

E. B. JOREY. Naval Storekeeper. H. M.'s Naval Yard. Hongkong, 14th March, 1882.

THE "FAR EAST THE ISSUES OF 1878 WANTED. Apply at this OFFICE.

Hongkong, October 4, 1880. TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT, 83. WING HING LANE, HONGKONG I EEPS on hand for Sale all Kinds of

A STEAM COAL of the best quality, at moderate rate; also has always Powerful STRAM LAUNCHES for HIRE at a reasonable Charge, either for special Purposes, Excurions, or Towing. Hongkong, January 13, 1882.

CULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex

ternal Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply moted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculas which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Che mista. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

IVER COMPLAINUS. Dr. LI KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercur THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUS NESS STOMACH DERANGEMENT FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, RAD APPETITE, INDI-GESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACH HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitu-

In Boxes at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers

TIARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.

A Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomal for the cure of dyspapsia, billionances, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain be neath the shoulders beatanhe, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tangue, disagreeable taste in the morning giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the singuish liver in morning month, Drder, from Marseilles. s some of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxa cum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER. Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2a. 9d and 4a, 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colouise

### Intimations.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE. IN LIQUIDATION.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1881 HAREHOLDERS in the above OFFICE are requested to Furnish the Underfor the year ending 31st December, 1881, in Order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributous may to APRIL 15TH NEXT will be adjusted by signees risk and expense. the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted. F. B. JOHNSON, Liquidators.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, 1881. Hungkong, March 8, 1882. CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION). FINAL DIVIDEND, at the Rate A of TARLS 5.15 per Share has been

Declared, payable at the Hongkone and SHANGHAI BANK on and after the 15th DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained from the Undersigned upon production of the Scrip for Cancellation,

LITTLE & Co., Liquidators. Shanghai, 11th March, 1882.

NOTICE

FFICERS, 2nd Battalion. "The Buffs do not hold themselves RESPONSI-BLE for any DEBTS contracted by their Messman, "A Tong," a Chinaman. Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

SAILOR'S HOME. A NY Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, OF PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point Hongkong, July 25, 1878.

### Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF His Majesty King George The First, A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows :-Marine Department.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India; China and Australia. Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at Life Department. Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, July 25, 1872. NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, are authorized to Insure against FIRE at Current Rates. GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882. NOTICE, QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COM-

PANY. THE Undersigned are prepared to accept Risks on First Class Godowns at & per cent, nott premiam per annum. NORTON & Co., Agents.

# Notices to Consignees.

Hongkong, May 19, 1881.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS. FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

HE Steamship Flours Castle, THOMSON Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, including Cargo per Utopia, from New York-with the exception of Onium-are being landed at there risk into the Godowns of the Unde signed at Wanchai, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, uness notice to the contrary be given before

Noon To-MORROW No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowne, and all Goods remaining after the 28th Instant will be No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, March 21, 1882.

MARITIMES, NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

CIONSIGNEES of the following Cargo sre requested to send in their Bills of

> month, Order, from Murseilles. Lx Notal dia.). No. 7-1 case Perinmery Order, from London

G. DE CHAMPHAUX.

213 (in dia.), No. 38/42=0 cases Paper

Order, from Marso lies.

## Notices to Consignees.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.

NOTICE.

take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Hongkong, March 21, 1882.

Shipping.

### Steamers.

ISLAND.)

Steamship "Escambia." Captain Punvis, will be

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 16, 1882.

Capt. Lightwood, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th Inst., at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Stoamship will leave for the above

place at 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th Inst. A. McIVER. Superintendent

FOR PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNE

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through tales for ADELAIDE, all NEW ZEA-LAND and TASMANIAN PORTS NEW CALEDONIA and FIJL)

R. R. Brown, Commdr. will be despatched a above on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, a 4 p.m., instead of as previously notified. For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.) The Steamship "Mary Tatham,"
Captain John Gorley,
shortly expected here,

SAN FRANCISCO. The British Steamer Captain Nicholson, will load here for the above

HING KEE & Co.

Hongkong, March 4, 1882. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL The Co.'s Steamship the 4th April.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

place at Noon on THURSDAY, 6th April. A. Molver. Superintendent.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S

STEAM FOR

& O. S. N. Co.'s Office,

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND TRIESTE. (Taking Corps at Chrough vates to OAL CUITA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS,

The Co.'s Steamship. Captain G. Manyesto, p. be despatched on

COMPANY.

CIONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship GAELIC, from San Francisco, &c., signed with a Last of their Contributions are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to Cargo impeding the discharge of the be arranged. Returns not rendered prior Steamer will be landed and stored at Con-

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,

FOR VICTORIA ( ANCOUVER'S

The 100 A 1 British despatched for the above Port on or about the 25th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

FOR AMOY, TAMSUI & TAIWANFOO. The Steamship

Hongkong, March 23, 1882. STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS. The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

AND MELBOURNE

The Steamship

Hongkong, March 24, 1882.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

will have immediate despatch for the above For Freight or Passage, apply to ROZARIO & Co.

Hongkong, March 6, 1882.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON) AND Ports, and will have quick despatch.

Capt. S. H. BUILER, will be despatched on or about For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA (DIRECT.) Steamship

Zamben

will leave for the above The P. & O. S. N. Co.

Hongkong, March 24, 1882. STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ODESSA and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

THURSDAY, the Git Proxime, at 4 p.m. For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co

Hongknow March 272 1802

## Shipping.

mr28

Steamers.

NOTICE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co. a Steamship will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Co. 's Steamship Menzalch." Commandant Homeny will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX. Hongkong, March 20, 1882.

> Sailing Vessels. FOR LONDON (DIRECT.) The \* At 1 British Iron Bark "Endymion."

Captain T. RICHARDSON, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, March 23, 1882.

FOR NEW YORK.

quentino

Hongkong, March 9, 1882.

have quick despatch.

will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

For Freight, apply to

have quick despatch.

have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

For Freight, apply to

The 3/3 L.1.1. American Bar-

"Nelly M. Slade," D. Goven, Master, will load for heabove Port, and will have quick despatch For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON. The A 1 British Bark C. CROWLEY, Master, will load for the above Ports, and will

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co. Hongkong, February 24, 1682. FOR PORTLAND (OREGON.) The 3/3 L.1.1. American Bark GILNOUR, Master, will load here for the above Port, and Edwin Reed."

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 20, 1882. FOR NEW YORK The American Ship FREEMAN Master, will load here for the above Port, and "Mary Whitridge," will have quick despatch.

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, February 15, 1882. FOR VICTORIA (VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.) The American Ship Rock, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will

Hongkong, February 13, 1882. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The 3/3 L.1.1. American Ship Oncida, 47

CARVER, Mastor, will load here

for the above Port, and will

RUSSELL & Co.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, February 13, 1882. Mails.

NOTIOE. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIE MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA

POINT DE GALLE, COLOMBO,

ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTT

AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1882, at Noon, the Company's H. S. YANGISE, Commandant LORMINE with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port for this Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marselles, and so-

otpted in transit through Marseilles for the prepared to a principal piaces of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Discounts.

Noon of 26th March. Carpo will be received on board until a press Specie and Parcels until 8 press on the 28th March, 1882. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and value of Packages are so-

For further particulars, apply at Company's Office. G. DE CHAMPEAUX

Hongkon March 11 He

## Mails.

# Occidental & Oriental Steam-

Ship Company. TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. AND EUROPE

THE OVERLAND RAILWAY ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE S. S. GAELIC will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokonama, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th March, 1882 Connection being made at Yokohama.

with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan All Percel Packages should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office, until b p.m. the day previous to sailing .-A REDUCTION of 25 % made on al RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sont to the Company's

Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco. For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queon's Road Central. CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,



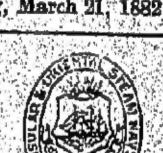
MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY

STEAM TO YOROHAMA VIA KOBE AND INLAND SEA. THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain.

on FRIDAY, the 31st March, at 4 p.m. Cargo received on board and Parcels at the Office up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing. No Bill of Lading signed under \$2 Claims must be settled on board

To Kobs...... 8 60 YOKOHAMA & NAGASARI, 75 SHANGHAI VIQ YOROHAMA .... 120 , Kobe,... A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CARRY PASSAGES.

Floor of Messrs Russell & Co. H. J. H. TRIPP



STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, PLYMOUTH,

AND LONDON

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS. MARSEILLES TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON

Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, vid BOMBAY, and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 4th April, 1882, at 4 p.m. Cargo will be received on board unti 0 a.m. on the day of departure. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of departure. Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Point de Galle; Ten and

TION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong, The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment. Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

# Insurances.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

If it Understyned Laving been appeared Acente for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Bases, allowing usual

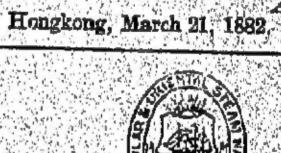
Hongkong, July 1, 1861.

COMPANY, OF STREET

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE

before delivery is taken, otherwise they will not be recognized. RATES OF PASSAGE.

will be transhipped to the Bhan Steamer at Kobe. For further Particulars, apply at the Company's OFFICES, Praya Central, Ground



THE PENINEULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship DECCAN, Captain J. B. CHAPMAN, with

General Cargo for London will be conveyed vid Bombay without transhipment, arriving route out Galle. For further Particulars, regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINEULAR & ORIENTAL STRAW NAVIOA-

# A. MolVER, Superintendent,

CAPITAL £1,000.000 (One Million Sterling) Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

GEO R STEVENS & Co.

WYNN, due here on or about the 27th Instant, will be despatched as above

Cabin Steerag

# For Sale.

CHRISTMAS STORES AND NEW AND SEASONABLE Q 0 0 D S.

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE.

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER MUSCATEL RAISINS. METZ FRUIT. ASSORTED COSAQUES.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S CONFECTIONERY. BUTTER SCOTCH. HONEY SCOTCH.

ROSE TOFFEE. LEMON TOFFEE. ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. PLUM PUDDINGS. PATRAS CURRANTS.

VALENCIA RAISINS. MACKINNON PEN. LIVERMORE PEN. LAWN TENNIS BATS. LAWN TENNIS BALLS. LAWN TENNIS SHOES

Ex Steamen " Glenfinlas." STILTON CHEESE. YORK HAMS. CHRISTMAS CAKES. TEYSSONEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS. ALMONDS and RAISINS. SMYRNA FIGS.

PICNIC TONGUES FILBERTS. COCCATINA. VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. LIEBIG'S & EPP'S COCOA. FRENCH PLUMS. HUNTLEY & PALMER'S BISCUITS.

CHOCOLATE-MENTER. SAUSAGES. BRAWN. ISIGNY BUTTER. DANISH BUTTER. BREAKFAST TONGUES. ANCHOVIES.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

WINES AND SPIRITS. OHAMPAGNES—

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

HIEDSLECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE YEUVE CLIQUOT PONSARDIN. JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS-CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts. CHATEAU LAFITE. IRES. GRAVES.

BREAKFAST CLARET, SHERRIES & PORT-SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO. SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.-1, 2 & 3-tal Tannessy & BRANDY. DISQUIT DUTQUCHE & Co. & BRANDY. Finest OLD BOURBON WHISKY. KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY. CHARTREUSE. MARASCHINO: CURACAO. ANGOSTURA. Boker's and ORANGE BITTERS.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts. J. BURKE, pints and quarts. PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

EX AMERICAN MAIL. Fresh ROLL BUTTER. Eastern and Californian CHEESE. Boneless CODFISH. Prime HAMS and BACON. Russian CAVIARE. Eagle Brand Condensed MILK. PEACH and APPLE BUTTER Pickled OX-TONGUES. Family PIG-PORK in kegs and pieces. Paragon MACKEREL in 5 to cans. Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 to cane.

Outting's Dossert FRUITS in 24 th cans. Assorted Canned VEGETABLES: Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage Stuffed PEPPERS. Assorted PICKLES. MINCEMEAT. COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS Lunch TONGUE. McCarty's Sugar LEMONADE. Clara CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON. Green TURTLE in 21 to caus.

YACHT SUPPLIES

ALIFORNIA RACKER OMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 to tins, and loose.

Alphabetical BIS-CUITS. Fancy Sweet Mixed Daylight, BISCUITS. Ginger CAKES. Soda BISCUITS. Oyster BISOUITS.

Oracked WHEAT. OATMEAL HOMINY. CORNMEAL. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR RYE MEAL

SPECIALLY SELECTED

5 and 10 catty Boxes. BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. 10

BHIPCHANDLERY of every Description. RIGGING and SAIL-MAKING premptly Hongkong, January 25, 1882,

#### Entertainment.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL. Under the Patronage of H. E. the ADMINISTRATOR and H. E. GENERAL

DONOVAN.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY WILL GIVE THEIR FIFTH PERFORMANCE THIS EVENING. the 25th Instant,

When will be produced VERDI'S GRAND OPERA, "Un Ballo in Maschera."

DRAMATIS PERSONAL Ricardo, Conte di Warwich, Signor Vanzetti. Renato, Creolo, .....Signor Ciocci. Silvano, Signor Patierno. Samuele, ...... Signor Corti. Tomaso. Due Ardenti, Signor N. N. Una sorva d'Amelia, ..... Signora Bertolini. CHORUS, DEPUTIES, OFFICERS, MARINERS, GUARDS, POPULACE, PARSISANS OF SAMUELE & TOMASO, SERVANTS,

MASQUERADERS, &C. Tickets may be obtained of Messrs KELLY & Walsh's, and at the Doors on the Night of the Performance;

Doors open at 8.30 p.m.; Performance commence at 0 p.m., sharp. Zar-Ladies unaccompanied by Gentlemen cannot be admitted.

A. HOFLICH. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

#### Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824. Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling | per month is on its way from England. of which is paid up £ 100,000 Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000 Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow; and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE

HEAD OFFICE-1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in HONGRONG and CHINA for the above Company are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allow- the expense of completing the New Sugar ing usual Discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Hongkong, May 3, 1881.

### To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-OHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAL (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO. TIENTSIN. NEW-CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship Captain H. W. JACKSON will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 27th Instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, March 25, 1882. FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

The Steamship Ping-on. Capt. McCastin, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. The Spanish Steamer

despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 29th Instant at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW The Steamship Kwangtung." Captain Young, will be Ports on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship Glenorchy having arrived Goods with the exception of Opium are of the Undersigned, whence and/or from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be ob-

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in notice to the contrary be given before 2 p.m. To-DAY, the 25th Inst. Cargo remaining undelivered after the 31st Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

THE PROSPECTUS OF THE

LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Hongkong under the Companies' Ordinance of 1805, limiting the - liability of the Sharcholacrs to the amount of their Shares.

7,000 Shares of \$100 per Share, Fully Paid-up, on Allotment.

Consulting Committee. Hon. F. B. JOHNSON, (Chairman), of Messra JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. F. D. SASSOON, Eag., of Mesars David Sassoon, Sons & Co. W. REINERS, Esq. of Messrs MELCHERS & Co.

JOSE MUNOZ LIMJANGO, Malabon, Marila, by this nominated representative in Hongkong. Bankers. HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANK-

ING CORPORATION. Solicitors. BRERETON & WOTTON. Anditors.

General Agents. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Hongkong.

THIS Company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring from the presen proprietors, and developing, the business of the Luzon Sugar Refinery in Manila, as well as for the purchase of the Weinrich Patent rights in the Philippine Islands: The Lozon Refinery has now been a work for the past two years, and has produced results which justify the promoters of this Company in undertaking the development of the enterprise to an extent which will meet the existing current demand for its produce. A contract has been made with an influential sugar clayer and dealer in Manila for the purchase of his valuable landed property; consisting of 263,625 square feet, with water frontage, and the extensive Godowns. Dwelling House and Officee thereon, all ready for immediate occupation, situated at Malabon, one of the suburbs of Manila:

The Plant of the Old Refinery has been removed to Malabon, and the additional -Machinery-necessary to produce upwards of twenty thousand picula of Refined Sugar It is anticipated that the Refinery will he in full work on or about the First of

The extensive and valuable property hereinbefore referred to as acquired for the Company situated in the village of Malabon in the Island of Luzon, with the messuages, erections and buildings thereon, and all Wharves and Piers belonging thereto, have been purchased for \$220,000, payment for which it is agreed shall be made by \$70,000. in each and the balance in fully-paid-up shares in the Company.

The Patent rights for the Philippine Islands in the Weinrich Patent, together with the Machinery, Business and Goodwill of the Luzon Sugar Refinery, excepting surplus stores and furniture (which are to be taken over at a valuation), have been purchased from the present proprietors for \$300,000, and will be paid for in fully-paidup shares in the Company.

It is estimated that the cost of transferring the present Machinery to Malabon, of the New Machinery already purchased and House, will amount to \$72,000.

The Capital required for carrying out the purchase and conducting the work will be \$700,000, of which the sum of \$108,000, the balance remaining after making the ayments as mentioned above, will form the Capital for working the business. Shares to the number of 5,500 have been

already auscribed for, Five hundred Shares are reserved for Manila, and for the remaining 1,000 shares applications will be received from the Shareholders in the China Sugar Refining Company Limited at par, to be allotted at the discretion of the Consulting

The business of the Company will be managed by Messra Jardine, Mutheson & Co. as Permanent General Agents, with the assistance of a Consulting Committee, and under the direct control and superintendence of their special representative an agent in Manila.

The following are the Agreements which have been entered into by or on behalf o the Company :-1 An Agreement made the 8th day of

February 1882 between Jose Munoz Limiangco of Manila in the Philippine Islands, vendor of the abovementioned premises situate at Malabon, the property disposed of, of the first part; and the Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, on behalf of the said Company, of the second part.

2. An Agreement made between William Keswick, vendor of the above-mentioned-Weinrich Patent rights disposed of, of the first part; and The Honorable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, of the second part.

Copies of the above-mentioned agreements and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association can be inspected by intending subscribers at the Office of Messieurs Jardine, Matheson and Company, Hongkong, and at the Office of the Solicitors of the Company, Messrs. Brereton and Wotton. 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

of shares is not duly paid within 10 days B. Purvis. - Russell & Co. after the allotment has been made, the allotment will be liable to cancellation. All applications for shares must be made in the form accompanying this Prospectus, and forms may be had at the Office of Messieurs Jardine, Matheson and Company, where applications for shares will be received from shareholders on Record on this date in the China Sugar Refining Company,

the subscription list will be closed. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, Dated the 25th day of March 1882.

Limited, only, until the 3rd April, when

FORM OF APPLICATION.

mr30 To THE GENERAL AGENTS OF The Luson Sugar Refining Company, Limited, Hongkong. Gentlemen.

request you to allot to.... from the above Ports, Consignees shares in the above-named Company upon the of Cargo are hereby informed that their terms of the Company's Prospectus, dated the 188 .....hereby being landed at their risk into the Godowns agree to accept the same or any less number on allotment as provided by the said Prospectus, and to pay the sum of \$ ......... being at the rate of \$100 per ware within ten Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless days after the date of illetment, and ........ of the said shares. .... agree to subscribe the Articles of

> Association when required. Name in full Address Designation. Signature.

Te-day's Advertisements. SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS,

FOR YOKOHAMA. The Steamship " Breconshire. WILLIAMS, Commander, expected here on or about the 31st Instant, will have immediate despach for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to

PUBLIC AUCTION. THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,

FRIDAY. the 31st day of March, 1882, at Noon, a the Marine House, Queen's Read,-Under a Bill of Sale, The whole

STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, FIXTURES, &c., of the late E. CHASTEL, Deceased, com-

ONE SODA WATER MACHINE. PATENT SODA WATER BOTTLES. CLARET OF DIFFERENT BRANDS. CHAMPAGNE Of DIFFERENT BRANDS. PORT, SHERRY, WHIREY, MARASQUINO, CURACOA, CHARTREUSE, PRESERVED FRUITS in BOTTLES, &c., &c., LETTER, NOTE and PRINTING PAPER. &O.,

To be Sold in Lots to suit Purchasors. Catalogues will be issued. TERMS OF SALE. - As customary. J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer. Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE. ONSIGNEES of Cargo ex Steamship Arabic are hereby notified that their Goods have been landed into the Company's

No Claim will be acknowledged after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Cargo remaining after the 29th Instant will be subject to rent.

Godown, Wanchai, where they now lie at

CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,

apl airs from South till 22nd at noon; from Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL'S. S. COMPANY. NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Optional Cargo ex S.S. Arubic, from LIVERPOOL, are requested to notify the Undersigned before the 1st April of any Goods they wish to have forwarded to Shanghal. CHAS. H. HASWELL, JR.,

Hongkong, March 25, 1882.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

OTICE,-EMIL VOGEL and HEINRICH KIRCHHOFF, lately trading together in Hongkong, as Merchants, under the Firm name of "Voces" & Co.," having been adjudged BANKRUPTS under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, on the 21st day of February, 1882, are hereby required to surrender themselves to EDWARD JAMES ACKROYD, Esquire, the Registrar of the said Court, at the First Meeting of Creditors, to be held by the said Registrar on THURS. DAY, the 30th day of March, 1882, at Noon, precisely, at the office of the Registrar of the said Court.

At the First Meeting to be held at the time and place aforesaid, the Registrar will receive the Proof of the Debts of the Creditors, and the Creditors who shall have proved their Debts are hereby required to choose at such Meeting an assignee or assignees of the Bankrupts' Estate and Effects to be called the Creditors' Assignee

Dated this 25th day of March, 1882. DENNYS & MOSSOP. Solicitors in the Matter.

Not Responsible for Debts.

either the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Veskels, during their stay in Hongkong Hurbour:

CHARTER OAK, American ship, Capt. L. lilkey.-Captain. Coloma, American barque, Capt. Noyes. Rozario & Co.

EDWIN REED, American barque, Capt. J. Gilmore.—Order. IRAZU, British barque, Captain W. A

Pearce.-Master. J. A. BORLAND, American barque, Capt. H. Kent .- Douglas Lapraik & Co. JONATHAN BOURNE, American barque, Capt. A. Doane, -D. H. Ward. KILLARNEY, British steamer, Captain H. O'Neill.-Gibb, Livingston & Co.

MARY TATHAM, British steemer, Captain oun Corley, Jarding, Matheson & Co. NELLIE M. SLADE, Amer. 3-m. schooner Capt. Gould .- Melchers & Co. Oneida, American ship, Captain Benjamin Carser -Adamson, Bell & Co-

PENEDO, British steamer, Captain T. S. Kenderding. - Melchers & Co. Solway, British steamer, Captain Robt. Jarvin.—Butterfield & Swire. WARRELD, American barque, Capt, W. S. Crowell.—Captain.

SHIPPING

B. C. Baker, —Russell & Co.

W. H. BESSE, American barque, Captain

ARRIVALS. March 24. Danube, British steamer, 561, Jordan, Banglook March 16, General YUEN FAT HONG March 25, Yang-tie, French ateamer 2774, Lormicz, Shanghai March 22, Mails

and General - MESSAGERIES MARITIMES March 25; Glenoschy, British ateamer 1776, Quartly, London, via Singapore March 19, General — JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

ARRIVAIS. March 25, Carl Wilhelm, Danish barque, 235, G. Lantrup, Salgon Feb. 20, Rico,

EUUARD SCHELLHASS & Co. March 20, Peter, German brig 241, P Holm, Bangkok Feb. 9, Wood. - Envans SCHELLHARS & Co.

March 25, Menzaleh, French steamer, 1273, J. Homery, Yokohama March 18, Mails and General - MESSAGERIES MARY TIMES.

DEPARTURES. Mar. 24, Metapedia, for San Francisco.

24, Albutross, H. M. sloop, for a cruisc. 25, Olympia, for Saigon. 25; Diamante, for Amoy. 25. Yangiste, for Shanghai. 25, Tyne, H. M. troopship, for Singa-

25, Fleure Castle, for Shanghai.

CLEARED. Francisca, for Takao. China, for Swatow. Lide, for Swatow and Bangkok.

Esperance, for Tientsin.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. Per Danube, from Bangkok, Miss Coffman, and 16 Chinese Per Yang-tse, from Shanghai : for Hong kong. Messrs L. Beyet and J. G. Dunn, and 8 Chineso; for Singapore, Mr John Rinch and aervant; for Marsoilles, Mrs de Lagerheim and child, Messrs C. C. Bennett, Helt, and W. C. C. Anderson, Captain Trebing, Mdmes. Helene de Jaurias, and

Per Glenorchy, from Singapore, 1 European for Shanghai, and 103 Chinose for

Per Menzaleh, from Yokohama : for Hong kong, Messrs George, Ah Sing and two companions; for Naples, Mr Manuele Vincenzo; for Marseilles, Messrs R. Richter, A. Soula, Minakami, Suycoka Sci-ichi, Koba Sadatake, and F. Ziccavo.

DEPARTED. Per Fleurs Castle, for Shanghai, Mr John Per Metanedia, for San Francisco, 87

Per Olympia, for Saigon, 100 Chinese. Per Diamante, for Amoy, 90 Chinese. Per Yangisze, for Shanghai, 47 Chinese. TO DETART.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The British steamer Danube reports Left Bangkok on the 16th inst., had light

Per China, for Swatow, 150 Chinese.

thence strong N.E. winds and high soa to The British steamer Glenorchy reports: Moderate breeze and fine weather.

CARGOES.

Per S. S. Rellerophon, to London, sailed 3rd March :- 8,169 lbs Congou, 48,027 lbs. Scented Caper, 19,719 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, and 23,360 the Sorts-total 99,275 ibs., and 125 pkgs. Sundries.

Per S. S. Diomed, to London, sailed 11th March: 40,551 lbs. Scented Caper, 18,711 He Scented Orange Pekoe, and 10,305 Hs. Green-total 69,657 lbs.; 8 bales Waste Silk, and 70 pkgs, Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close: For SWATOW .-

For SHANGHAL -Per Pechili, at 1.30 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

Per China, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

NAGASAKI AND PORTLAND. Por Mary Tatham, et 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst., instead of as previously notified, FOR BANGKOK.

Per Dale, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst. For AMOY, TAMSUI, AND TAIWAN-

For HOIHOW, PAKHOI, AND HALL PHONG. Per Ping-on, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

Per Albay, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the

For SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY. Per Geelong, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst. For PORT DARWIN, COOKTOWN TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYD-

NEY, MELBOURNE, &c.-Per Ocean, at 3.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst. instead of as previously notified. For SAIGON .-

Per Pernambuco, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 28th inst. Per Paladin, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

for SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.

Per Kwangtung, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, For KOBE AND YOKOHAMA --Per Niigata Maru, at 3.30 p.m., on Friday, the 31st inst.

For YOKOHAMA.— Per Zamben, at 11.30 a.m., on Thurs day, the 6th April

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET,-The United States Mail Packet Gaelic, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows :---

2.15 P.M. Registry ceases. 2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes, but Corresmay be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure. Hongkong, March 23, 1882.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET. The British Contract Packet Decean will be despatched on TUESDAY the 4th April, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe yid Brindin; to the Straits Settlemants, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta,

B.—This Packet corries no mails for the Australian Colonies.

and Gibraltar.

POST OFFICE NOTICES. MAILS will close:-

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET .-The French Contract Packet Yangtsé will be despatched on MONDAY. the 27th March, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Naples; to Snigon, Straits Settlements, Batavin, Burmah, Ceylon, India (vil Madras), the Australasian Colonies, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mais, &c. HOURS OF CLOSING

THE FRENCH MAIL The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the French Contract Day before departure (or Saturday if the de-

r.m. -- Money Order Office closes.

Post Office closes, except the NIGHT Box, which is always open out of Office hours. Day of departure,-A.M. -Post Office opens. A.M.—Registry of Letters ceases Posting of all printed matter

partiers be on Monday) .-

and patterns coascs. A.M. - Mails closed, except for Late 11.10 A.M.—Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 10 cents until 11.80 A.M .- When the Post Office closes entirely.

11.40 AM. Late Letters may be posted

on board the packet with Late

Fee of 10 cents until time of departure. Quotations. Hongkong, March 25. M-New Patus, cash .... \$585 New Benares, cash ... 5774 New Malwa, credit,... 640

Allowance, Taels ..... 32 Old Malwa, credit,... 700 Allowance, Taels ..... 16 Exchange. Bank, Wire, ... Demand. 30 days sight, ... 3/8 4 months' sight, Documentary 4 months sight, 3/9 India, Wire, .... 220 demand. Shanghai, demand, 50 days sight, private 731 Gold Leaf, 99 fine ... \$27.75

Sovereigns,

Shares. (For Share Quotations, sec. Page 4.) Temperature. Taken at Mesers Falconer & Co.'s Premises

Queen's Road.) Hongkong, March 25. BARONETER-1 р.м.... 30.038 4 P.M.... CHERMOMETER— 9 A.M. ... 65 1 P.M. ... 69 (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 59 1 P.M. 61 4 P.M. Maximum Do. Minimum over night 59.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :-ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL - Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain. Holy Communion every Sunday, except the 2nd and 4th in the month.

Military Chaplain. Parade Service at. A.M. Holy Communion on the second the Parade Service. in Chinese, 2-3 P.M. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month

Military Service. - Rev. J. Ust, Acting

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, for SEAMEN, &C .-Rev. J. Ost, Chaplain. Service at 5 P.M. LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, Queen's Road West.-Hongkong Christian Association

Service for Seamen, Sunday and Thursday,

-Rev. C. J. Edge.

ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.-Rev. 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, lat Sunday in Chinese month. GERMAN BETHESDA CHAPEL -Service

the German language, by Rev. W. Louis, Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, Sr. Joseph's Chyecu, Garden Road. 9 A.M. Mass and Sermon. 5.30 P.M. Even

ing Service, Bonediction. MEMOS. FOR MONDAY. Shipping.

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. 2 p.m.—Pechili leaves for Shanghai. 4 p.m. Albay leaves for Amoy, &c.

General Memoranda. l'uraday.March 28 ---Daylight - Ping-on leaves for Holhow Pakhoi and Haiphong 3 p.m. - Geelong leaves for Bombay.

date subject to rent. Goods per Fleurs Castle undelivered this date subject to rent. WEDNESDAY, March 29 .— 3 p.m.—Couidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Steamer leaves for Yokohama and Say

5 p.m.—Emuy leaves for Manila. Goods per Arabic undelivered after this date subject to rent. THURSDAY, March 30 :-Daylight - Kwanglung leaves for Coast

Noon. - Auction of Stock-in Trade, &c.,

at Marina House Queen's Roads

Francisco.

FRIDAY, March 31 :--

4 p.m. Mitsu Bialti Mail leaves for Yokobama, &c. Goods per Glenorthy undelivered after this date subject to rent. Turenty, April 4 —
4 p.m.—Raglish Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe THURSDAY, April 6:-

4 p.m.—Vorugerta leaves for Straits, de THOMPAY, April 13.4 Noon - Tenders for surely of Likesons COLL received by Navel Storekener . Transa of Chine Core ally because

Noon - Zumbest leaves for Yokohama.

PHO . HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co., FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPURTERS

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUI-SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Sodn Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Acrated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

Passengers arriving in Hongkong, or any other persons who may desire to consult the files of local, China, Japan, American, English, Indian or Australian newspapers, are invited to call at the 'CHINA MATL' Office, where over sixty newspapers, dailies and weeklies, from these countries, are now filed for reference.

BIRTH. At Shanghai, on the 18th inst., the wife of D. H. SILAS, of a son.

DEATHS. At Shanghai, on the 19th March, JOHN Robinson, late Master of the British barque Charley, a native of Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, aged 33 years. At Ventner, Isle of Wight, JOSEPH STIR-LING (ARTHUR), only and beloved son of the late Hon. Joseph Frost Edger, Member. of the Legislative Council, Hongkong

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.20 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882.

THE question of emigration for the Chinese is one which will not only contique to force itself upon the consideration and attention of those in authority, but will increase in importance the better the industry and frugality of the Chinese labourer become known. It may not be generally known that no less than twenty chousand inhourers will be required for the construction of the two great railways across the Continent of North America, and that the agents for these enterprises are now engaged in obtaining men for these gigantic undertakings. As the wages are good, and the fair treatment of the workmen seems to be well assured. there will, we should suppose, be no great difficulty in obtaining an abundance of labour for both these enterprises. Some difficulties having been Morning met with last year by the ngent for the Service 11, Evening 5.45 (a short service). | Canadian and Pacific Railway Company, we are informed that the way has since been made straight in Hongkong by certain official representations, backed up by despatches from the Marquis of and fourth Sundays at the conclusion of Lorne (Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion). The bona fides of this UNION CHURCH.-Morning Service, 11 emigration project is therefore placed A.M. - Rev. John Colville .- Divine Service beyond the possibility of doubt and we understand that the local authorities here are now rendering all reasonable: assistance to the furthering of its aim. Several vessels have already left this Holy Communion after Service on the third port for Victoria, Vancouver's Island. Sunday in each month. All the Seats are und in course of time the required number of labourers will no doubt be at work earning the remunerative wages guaranteed, and remitting their savings to their friends in China The rai way for the construction of which all this J. B. Ost, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All labour is required is one of the most Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer - important projects which has yet ex-Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at ercised the energies of the Dominion, and it possesses an interest for the Empire of Great Britain as well as for those more immediately connected with its realisation. Commencing at Bayevery Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the rard's lulet, British Columbia, the railroad will strike across the Rocky Mountains, slong the plains to Manitoba, on round the northern shore of Lake Superior, terminating at Ottawa, on the Canadian frontier. The Central Pacific Railway—the second of the two projects which now call for Chinese labour-will have for its starting point. Portland (Oregon), and the United States route will be parallel to the Canadian road, or nearly so, the two inter being about three hundred miles apart As the construction of the Cunadian, Pacific formed one of the conditions upon which British Columbia agreed to remain in the Dominion, the Imperial interest in the work is naturally strong; while the 4 p.m. Ocean leaves for Australian effect upon the trade of the Dominion. as well as the unfluence upon the trade Goods per Meejoo undelivered after this of Great Britain, likely to be exercised by the opening of this fresh route is not easy to culculate, It is at least satisfactory that the labour for these great works bids fair to be supplied without much difficulty or obstruction from Hongkong .. The emigration to Victoria (V. I.) has the recommendation, if such it is, when compared with the United

> WE are extremely sorty to may that private letters from Shanghal confirm the bad news with regard to the closing of the Kaiping cost mines published in quother column. The propress which China has been making for some time back in its advance towards the adopion of Western Ideas has been halled with rausfocuon by all and this were grace stop combs as a severe shock of

States, of being British ferritory; and

us the Dominion of Canada has guaran-

teed the honesty of the scheme, there is

little room for donbt but that it will be

carried out with the strictest integrate

and fairness to all parties concerned

superstition has thrown the country back into the old grooves, and, ulthough it cannot last, still it is most regrettable. The enemies of Li Hung-chang, Vicerov of Chihli, have turned their etrength full force sgainst him, and under the pretext of Fung-shui, are endeavouring to undo all that the enterprising Li done to forward the interests of China The immediate cause of the closing the mines is the outbreak of the longstanding, but for some time back hushed quarrel between Tso Tsung-tang and Hung-chang. This having broken out nfresh every effort is being made by Tso and his party to get Li into disgrace; for the sake of China we trust these offorts will prove abortive, nithough we cannot hide the fact that Tso is a most formidable opponent, and by far the most dangerous that Li has to face. An attack has also been made upon Li Hang-chang of the Liang Hu, brother of the Viceroy, and it is understood that that gentleman has resigned in anticipation of dismissal. The next few days will show whether the surviving Empress will issue an edict closing the mines. There is every reason to fear that many changes and retrogressions will follow such an order, and China will lose much of what she has gained under the enlightened administration of Li Hung Chang, who has done more than any other statesman to forward the interests of his ill spare at this critical juncture, as Department, attached, and 160 men, arisen, and a renewal of the difficulties with Russia is freely talked about. It is patent to everyone that the disturbance which has arisen in the soul of the defunct Empress is mere humbug, but it is used as a handy peg by the opponents of Li. The Viceroy arrived at Tientsin on the 19th or 20th, and it is needless to say that the sympathies of the foreigners are all on his side. Our hope is that Li will by skilful use of the abilities of which he is undoubtedly possessed, manage to maintain his position in the Councils of China, and that the party of progress will be strengthened rather than otherwise by the factions opposition which under the flimsiest pretexts has been thrown in their way.

#### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "CHINA MAIL."]

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.) THE GRANT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

LONDON, March 24. The House of Commons agreed to the

a year. THE BILL REQUIRING A BELIEF IN GOD THROWN OUT.

LONDON, March 24. On the second reading the House Lords threw out the bill for requiring Members of Parliament to declare their belief in a God.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected to arrive here on or before Monday the 27th inst., per the M. M. steamer Saghalien. She brings London dates to the 17th Feb.

THE Kashgar left Singapore at 5 p.m. to day, with the next English mail. She is due on Friday next.

WE understand that Mr E. J. Ackroyd, the new Registrar of the Supreme Court, has also been appointed Registrar of Public Companies here.

THE "Land We Live In" shooting case was again adjourned for a week on account of Williams, the injured man, being sti detained in Hospital.

THE Agents (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co., inform us that the S. S. Breconshire, from London, leaves Singapore to-day for Hong-

No. 214 Queen's Road Central took fire yesterday afternoon, but serious damage was averted by the impates taking prompt measures to extinguish the flames.

A MASQUERADE ball was held at the United Olub last night, when the rooms were tastefully decorated. The whole of the arrangements, which were under the direction Mr Richards, the Secretary, were most satisfactory.

chits, has had snother charge added to the already pretty long indictment against him. To-day he was charged with the theft of a Moore Lane, and, we understand, the clock valued at \$30, from Dr W. Eastlacke. results have proved in every way satisfacand again remanded.

THE prospectus of the Luzon Sugar Re finery Company limited, with a capita \$700,000 in 7,000 shares of \$100 each -on thousand of which are to be allotted to the shareholders in the China Sugar Refining Company has just been issued. Mesers Jardine, Matheson & Co. are the general companies will in a measure be worked tonearly the same.

Wa hear it mooted that an emigration reovement is likely to be insugarated from Maceo to Timor, and as this proposed said to be exceedingly rich in nearly every Straits route pass close to Timor, and the and safe should, as the advertising potices Trade for the year 1880 in Hamburg put it, sufficient indicement offer.

of the New York Puck-one of the best in 1830 was, 1,763,207,730 Marks, being illustrated comical papers published in the M. 957,601,780 for imports, and M. having received a subscription from the from Great Britain and Ireland were King of Slam is duly acknowledged. A fac- valued at M. 420,624,090, while those from celebrated Bangkokian resident, who is not 116,964,980. The direct imports from altogether unknown in Hongkong, is given; China attained a value of M. 4,354,930. and as the letter is dated from the U.S. No less than 6024 vessels, with a tennage Consulate-General, the writer is erroneously spoken of as the Consul-General for Siam. This, however, is only a trifle. Puck seems almost overcome by the tremendous honour thus conferred upon him; but, all chaffing apart, the fact that a paper like Puck is regularly read by the intelligent Siamese monarch is not without its significance.

THE troopship Type sailed this morning for Singapore and Home, taking on the Head quarters of the Inniskillings to the former place, and a number of time-expired and invalided men for the latter. Colone Geddes, with his wife and four children Captains G. H. Michaelson, and T. M. G. Thackeray, Lieutenants W. S. B. Levett, J. F. W. Charley, H. M'L. Young, F. A. Sanders (adjutant), C. J. L. Davidson, J. L. Armitage, and S. G. Radcliffe, Captain country, and whose services China can Paymaster Manners Kerr, of the Army Pay complications with Japan linve already women, and 14 children of the Inniskillings, proceed to Singapore; while Lieutenant Gamble of the 1st Northamptonshire Regiment, Lieutenant Johnson of the Buffs, and 176 time-expired and invalided men of the Inniskillings, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers go home. Mrs Hall and Master H. Hall, and Mrs Kerr are passengers by March. - In the goods of Maria Francisca the Tyne for England. His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Donovan. Captain Bury and a large number of the officials and civiliansof the Colony went on board the vesse during the forenoon, and wished their departing friends bon voyage.

On Friday night, the 24th inst., the Victor minstrels gave an entortainment on board their ship. The audience, which was composed not only of officers and men from the Victor Emanuel and other ships, but also of several ladies and gentlemen from the shore, appeared highly delighted with the evening's entertainment. Many of the performers were loudly encored, but were unable to respond to the call, owing to the motion granting Prince Leopold £10,000 |length of the programme. Among others, Mr S. Hood sang with great feeling "My Home in Kentuck," and was loudly applauded, as he also was in his comic song The Rustic young Beauty." The part of Bones was very creditably taken by Sergt. Dracup, who kept the audience in roars laughter by his song "The Hen Convention," and also by the effective manner which he delivered a lecture on Woman's banyan trees; it was situate on the summit Rights. During the interval between the two parts, Messrs Pope and Adams very cleverly performed a comic negro sketch of The land is loud with joy from far and near their own composition. Captain Newington, who officiated in the capacity of Massa Johnson, brought the entertainment to a close by the song "Dem Golden Slippers, for which he was loudly applauded .- Com-

YESTERDAY several of the gans on the newly completed batteries at Kuwloon West and East, and North Point, were fired with blank cartridge with the object of testing the efficiency of the various works of the batteries. His Excellency Lieutenant-General Donovan, (accompanied by Mrs Donovan), Captain Bury, Lieut. - Colone! Crawford, Lieut.-Colonel Papillon, Major Hamilton, Lieutenants Allen and Barclay and several other Military Officers, proceeded in a steam launch to the battery at Kowloon West, where three rounds of blank cartridge were fired from each four 7-inch Armstrong, breach-loading guns A CHIMNEY in one of the houses situated at (72 cwt.), by two detachments of nine men each, Lieutenant Lambert being in charge of one and Lieutenant Lane in charge of the other. The trial firing gave every satisfaction at this battery, with the exception of the breast works of No. 4 gun, which were slightly displaced; these were composed of the treatment of his pessengers at Sydsandbags, while the others were of concrete. ney in June last :-The party next visited Kowloon East, where three rounds were fired from a 64 tons R. M. L. gun; this also proved successful. North Point came next where a gun similar The youth Spencer, who has figured so to that of Kowloon East was mounted ready prominently in connection with the forged for inspection, after viewing which the party returned. The whole of the operations were executed under the orders of Major

> be introduced into the ten Race this season. crack ship, and there is some word of the Cooktown or June 12th, where a most from Quarantine at 7 p.m., too late to ad-P. & O. Co. using some of their spars ton- rigid inspection of ship and passengers was vise agents to send a tug; they had therenage in the carriage home of tea. The Shanghai Courier writes thus :-

We understand that the new Glen steaagents, and it would appear that the two mer Glenogies, will leave London on the 28th of this month, and will be the first Steamer despatched home with tea. The gether, as the Consulting Committees are Glenogies will be commanded by Captain Gulland, late of the Glencos, which yourel has been the favourity boat during the last three seasons. From what we can hear from those who should know, the Glenogles will sustain the superiority of the company made of both ship and passengers. The with regard to tea-ships. The Station ship being thoroughly searched by the with regard to ten-ships. The Stiring Could which is to supersede the Loudour Police to see that all were on deak to destination of the Chinese agriculturat is Caste, is now on her journey; and is put inadergo imspection; no trace of disease was down as a fast boat; and as the idea is natural product, there is no reason why the propounded of sending one of the crack of the thip, and the excellent condition of ships of the P. and U. Company up to passengers. At this port 8 Chinese were thing should not succeed. The steamers Hankow something starting may be ex. landed and 12 European passengers were posted in the way of speed during the next sent from there to Sydney by steamer. At

Rang the Official Returns of the Board of

A PLAYFUL skit appears in the last number value of the maritime trade of Hamburg simile of the well-known caligraphy of a the United States showed a total of M. of 2,766,806, entered Hamburg in 1880, of which 3387 were steamers (with a carrying capacity of 2,180,984 Br. Reg. tons), and 2637 sailing vessels of 585,822 tons. 6058 ships of 2,762,370 tons cleared, viz; 3390 steamers of 2,176,268 and 2668 sailing vessels of 586,102 tons. The proportion of steamers and sailing vessels entered since 1846 is as follows :-

> STRAMERS. 1846-1850. Tons. No. 11.1% 27.1% 20% 39.5% 1871-1875. 1876-1880. No. Tons. 48.5% 77.9% 55.2% 78.1% 56.2% 78.8%

> SAILING VESSELS. 1846-1850. 1851-1860. . 1861-1870. 88.9% 72.9% 80% 60.5% No. Tous. No. Tons. 51.5% 25.1% 47.8% 21.0% 43.8% 21.2% The direct traffic with China in 1880 consisted of 25 ships of 15,680 tons entered, and 29 ships of 23,146 tons cleared.

Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG. Before the Hon. G. Phillippo, Chies

PROBATE JURISDICTION, Monday, 27th Collaco, deceased .- Petition of Jose da Silva Loureiro, for Letters of Administra-

In the goods of Miguel de Souza, de coased.—Petition of Adelaide Romuslda de Souza, for Letters of Administration. In the goods of William Lapsely and Heinrich F. C. Diercks, deceased.-Peti tion by the Official Administrator in each case, for Letters of Administration.

THE COLQUHOUN EXPEDITION.

This expedition has fortunately not met with the ill-treatment which it was at one time feared it would. So far, according to the following letter, the natives have been very friendly :-

Nan-ning, Feb. 27. The last time I wrote was from Wu-chau where we heard that a price had been set on our heads. The magistrate there accordingly, upon our representation, consent ed to give us a guard-boat from station to station. But actually, we found the people all along not at all unfriendly in any way. On the contrary, in the villages we ventured to enter, the country folk were quite good natured. We spent the Chinese New Year's eve on a beautiful part of the river. There was of course a good deal of chin chin joss both in our boat and in the hamlets around. The following stanza was written as we stood before a little temple beneath two old overlooking the river.

The sun sets to the coming of a year ; Afar, the high-cliffed mountains gleam: Below, flows on the silent stream.

Non-ning, where we arrived late las evening, it was reputed to us, is the very nest of anti-foreign atrocities; but really The people of course stared a good deal at us-but in what civilized country are the people not curious

Two big mandarin boats are at present michored beside us, containing His Houour the Sub-prefect of some little place on the river above. I had a peep at Madame the Prefectess through the window-but as her eves caught sight of my spy glass-thou knowest thy servant is only short sightedshe looked as cross as two sticks. I am not able to give any description of the places we have passed on our way. There has of high hills. One or two district towns have recovered completely from the results of the Tai-ping outroges. I notice particutariy a place called Kuel-halen whore the walls have been recently entirely rebuilt The people, however, do not seem very warlike; and it is a problem to me how such a conflagration as the Taiping rebellion could have originated among such welldisposed people. But I fancy cause for dissatisfaction they have enough, as the Lekin and Gustom Stations on our way have been as thick as sand.

The following is the statement of Captain Webber, of the S. S. Ocean, with regard to

Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1881. G. JAMES, Eng.

Messrs G. R. Stevens & Co. DRAZ SIR.—Owing to various untrue accounts being circulated respecting the her passengers, on her arrival at Sydney from Hougkong in June last, I deem advisable to lay before you a plain unvarnished statement of facts. The steamer Ocean left Hongkong May 22nd, 1881, with 448 Chinese and two European passangers and 44 officers and men. Arrived at Port Darwin on June 3rd, was examined and passed by Health Officers, landed 31 Chinese, and smbarked ten Chinese and twenty European passengers for Southern Ports; sailed on June 5th and arrived at Thursday Island on the 9th, was again admitted to the cold having nothing but the one suit of pratique, sailed same day and arrived at clothes and blanket. The ship was released made without the slightest trace of disease being found to exist. Thirty Chinese and six Europeans landed at that port. During our stay a Chinese died suddenly from the effects of onlum, was seen by the Health Officer, who gave a certificate as to the cause of death, also an order for burial sailed again on the 15th and arrived at Townsville on the 16th, and was again admitted to pretique, and left again on the 17th-arriving at Brithage on the 19th, where another most rigid inspection was the skip was exceptionally well found every way, fresh provisions and water were found, and was complimented on the state place you in a position to contradict untrue all the above ports clean bills of health ware granted. The ship sailed for Sydney. on Jane 22nd and arrived on June 26th (Sunday), and was at once ordered into Charactine by the Police Previous to recently orbitated we that the androging, I saked if any provided had

been made for landing the passengers; a negative roply was made. I then asked what means there was of supplying my passengers with water. I was informed that English language-in which the honour of 805,606,000 for exports. The imports the superintendent of the Quarantine Staion would see to that. After enchoring in an exposed position open to the full force of the sea between the heads, the assistant realth officer came on board and thorough ly inspected both ship and passengers, and even pronounced all entirely free from disease of any kind, and said had it not been for the proclamation he should allow the thip to proceed to town. A Police guard boat was stationed near the ship to prevent any intercourse between the ship and the shore. Both night and morning those in charge of her were saked when being relieved to report the ship short of water. At 10 a.m. on the 27th signals of distress for water were housted and kept flying all day in full view of the Signal Station and the Senior Health Officer's Launch with him in it. The last of the water was served out on the afternoon of the 27th. On the morning of the 28th, signals of distress were again hoisted, and on that day the Government to save the expense of keeping the guard boat and three men near the ship sent a constable on board, (a Customs Officer had previously been put on board on the day of arrival; his place of residence being Cumberland Street, one of the infected quarters). The constable placed on board informed me that he had himself reported the ship wanting water to his superior the previous night. I then signalled for the Quarantine Superintendent and asked him there was no means of getting any water. He said "No." I then asked him to telegraph to Sydney, which he did, and at 2 p.m. the telegram marked A, reading from Treasury to Superintendent Canalt, was handed to me by a boatman from the Quarantine Station, who immediately pulled away again. The following signals were hoisted and answered from the South Head Signal Station. Condenser out of order: unless supplied with water, will be compelled to break Quarantine Laws. A 4 p.m. a deputation from the passengers waited upon me, among whom was a Mi Khan, brother to the Chinese Commissioner to California, and with tears asked if it was

he intention to starve them. As our requests for water were unheeded, I offered them al the cooked food there was in the saloon, which they declined, saying there were nearly 500 hungry people to feed. The Custome Officer and Policeman were witnesses this fact, and themselves were afraid there being trouble, regretting they had no arms to protect themselves with. At p.m. I lowered a boat and pulled over towards the passing Manly Beach steamer. and made known our wants, and as no succour was likely to come and all my passengers retired, having had neither food nor water all day, I fired distress guns as a last resource when the Pilot steamer came near asking the cause, and then steamed to town and reported matters to the Harbour Master ; it was then at 11 p.m. that orders were given for the water boat to be allowed to supply the ship with water, which was done at 7 a.m. on the 29th. From arrival provisions for saloon were allowed to be brought from town and placed on a rock, after which the ship's boat was allowed to go and get them, but no communication of any kind was permitted. On the last mentioned date the assistant Health Officer again inspected all on board and found no race of sickness. On the evening of the 30th a vessel with coals on board was towed near us, and anchored, after which her orew eft and proceeded back to town. At daylight my vessel was allowed to go alongside nder the supervision of Superintendent Canalt, and my own crew took the coals out of her with strict orders from the Government that no work was to be done after sunset, and it took two days to get 75 tone of coal on board. The ship sailed for Melbourne at 4 p.m. on July 2nd, and arrived on the 5th inst.; and after a very rigid inspection by the medical authorities and emigration officer was found to be free from disease and granted immediate pratique. 172 passengers were landed; also most the cargo, and the ship sailed from Melbourne on the 9th of July for Sydney with

228 Chinese (for Sydney) and three European passengers (sulcon) for Hongkong, and holding a clean Bill of Health. Arrived Sydney during a heavy southerly gale and anchored off Watson Buy in a safe berth. The Assistant Health Officer again came on board and found all entirely free from disease: A Constable then ordered me to pick up my old berth, saying it was the order of the Executive an order I diaregarded, as complying with it might have caused the loss of the ship and all on board eventually shifted berth on the weather moderating two days after arrival, when board my ship from the Quarantine grounds, which I would not allow. hould have remeted with force cessary. As the Constable had a wi and family in Sydney and was not con sidered fit to be at large among the citizens of Sydney, I felt justified in preventing him coming on board my ship to spread

obtained at Cooktown, Townsville and Bris-

bane, and had by my orders been freely

used for annuary purposes. I trust the fore-

I remain, Your obed! servant,

HENRY WEBBER

Commander & B. Ocean

going relation of facts will be sufficient

disease among my passengers. The sh was kept in strict Quarantine until Ju 22nd, when by the distinct and positive orders of the Government the entire property was taken from the 228 Chinese passengers and burnt, even new warm clothu urchased in Melbourne. After this wa out of the ship and on a cold bleak wintry day were stripped naked on an open beach, and were given one suit of clothes and a blanket e ch, which the Charterers, Messes G. R Stevens & Co., had been compelled by the Government to provide, it being the only ondition on which the ship would leased. During the interval that the passengers were out of the ship the Superin tendent of the Quarantine Station inspected the ship to see that all the effects and perty of the Chinese passengers had leatroyed but no precautionary measures vers adopted by furnigating the ship; the none of the officers, crew (Chinese) or saloon passengers effects were interfered with The uniortunate passengers, after having been kept in the cold for about 3 hours. were sent on board and were shaking with fortunate Chinase doctors who was bad wit to keep himself warm, when he was rou ly handled and one taken from bim. He has the ship's arrival in Hongkong. It was naver reported from the ship by me that there was no food on board, as there was more than sufficient to last another month

statements which must I think have oririnated from interested parties, and in order to make the combion more secure. I shall have much pleasure in evening to the

Police Inballigence. (Before Frederick Stewart, Esq.) Saturday, March 25.

Lam Ling, coolio, admitted stealing quantity of brass, the mountings inricksha, and some canvas covers said his mother was sick, and that he stole the articles to raise cash to purchase. acket to go home with, apparently intending to appear respectable before his parent. The visit will be delayed for two months. the magistrate sending the coolie to prison for that period.

MORE PAY. Man Asz and three others were fine 25 cents, with the option of one day's imprisonment, and ordered to give persona security in \$10 each, to keep the peace for

A. P. S. Smith vesterday, was on his way from Wantsai to the Central Station, and when passing the Commissariat an officer made a complaint to him. About 150 coolies were hanging about making a disturbance and calling out "Ta." He tried to get them to move on, but failing, he ap prehended two of the defendants, who comed to be the ringleaders, and P.O. Lyon arrested another two, after which the

crowd dispersed. The defendants stated that they were ngaged at the rate of 18 cents a day. They orked for three hours and demanded 18 ents, but on only receiving 9 cents they bjected, and there being so many of them, and each one saying something there was a considerable noise.

The Magistrate advised them in future ot to attempt to extert more than was actually due them.

#### China. SHANGHAI.

(N.-C. Daily News.) We hear from Chinese sources that th iceroy of Nanking has already begun to by contributions from wealthy natives for the necessities of state." Two gentlemen high position and large means. who ecently paid their respects to His Excelency, are said to have taken the hints h threw out so far as to subscribe the respectable sum of Tls. 75,000 between them. position of a Chinese who, in the receipt of State pay and enjoying an office under Government, still manages to grow ich in the pursuit of legitimate trade, is peculiarly open to this form of innendo There need be no doubt, however, that all funds which find their way into the coffers of Teo Taung-tang will be judiciously and

ionestly expended. We understand that a change in the socia habits of many Chinese in this settlement has taken place lately. Formerly when respectable merchants or others of the same rado, wished to entertain a friend for a or other matters they did so at the teaouses. But we are informed that the oustom is now rapidly extending among these classes of meeting at a now and superior kind of Opium divans that have ately been opened, where, in place of being obliged to meet in crowded rooms, they find more privacy. They can either sit in the public saloon and have their pipes conversation out of ear-shot of the general company, or they can hire private apartments. In former days a merchant or any Chinese who had dealings with for eigners, and consequently desired to bear a good reputation with them, endeavoured to conceal his fondness for Opium and would certainly never have visited a smoking shop n daylight. Now, however, they seem to frequent them just as openly and most or the same purposes as a London mer hant goes to the City Club, or old-fashione people to business chop-houses.

A report reaches us from Tientsin that

of the five telegraph-stations between the port and this, three are likely to be closed ere long, as the revenue of the line is disrustworthy or not, we have no doubt what as a reason. In the first place the commercial public are not encouraged to make iree use of the line, all telegrams except Consular ones having, we are assured, pass through the Yamen at Tientsin. of itself is sufficient to account for much In the second place there seems no doubt that the tariff-rate is too high for all practical airposes. It is no answer to sav. as our orrespondent 'Justice' observed the other day, that the prices charged are no higher than those of the Great Northern Co Probably they are not, but they might be even lower, and yet be much too high,-In the same connection we may add that some the telegraph-pupils trained by Mr Betts at Tientain are about to make the line between Chinklang and Nanking, without foreign superintendence. Their work is said to be very good, the line between Tientsin and Taku having proved to The Municipal Council advertise to-day

solid, and to have hitherto lasted well. (21st) for offers of land within the English Settlement suitable for erection of a publi market. From this we should suppose that the Council has determined not to utilize the ground which it possesses and which is now partially occupied as a store yard and sometimes used as the drill-ground the Volunteers. That piece of ground admirably situated for a public market, and has been pretty generally designated as the site which ought to be taken for the purpose. Of course it is easy to point ou other sites which would be more convenient to the residents or to the country people who bring in supplies, but these are To acquire one of them would necessitate an expenditure greater than the community ought to be asked to mour, even if the ouncil had authority to spend a sum suffi ment to purchase them and erect the neces sary buildings. The expenditure which the Council is authorised to make on a public market was limited to Tla. 50,000 by the resolution which was adopted at the las meeting of ratopayers. This sum would ample if the land belonging to the nity was made use of, but it will be totally insufficient if the site has to be purchased may say that the present call for offers or tenders of land for the market site, is interided to shunt the market question altogether for the present. This would of course the Council, but to a few people it will apreliat nown that some of the officials about

the Council are hitterly opposed to the conversion of the Municipal ground into market. We do not expect that much one will result from the protent action of the Council, as there is no likelihood that any site within the means of the ratepavers, and welcome their having taken action in the used the following language

resson to hope is anfounded that the merchandise is of the merchant, he has at Vicercy La Han-chang in about to anticis much right to sell his telepita as the mer-Date Charmless. by roll-amount it is every chart has secretardise. The lawrer the house most convergence from the sale and the convergence of the lawrer the sale and the lawrer than the

Northern Viceroy's belief in his brother's the is not the less respected for so doing innocence, we should be sorry to give a too The greater his learning, industry, clo-

e will be able to resume his duties and make up for the time that he has lost. We hear that more serious disagrepments Japanese, on account of the alleged illtreatment of the former by the settlers in have been addressed to the Japanese Minismay be productive of some good.

probably get promoted.

The Censor's memorial to the Throns e closed at once, on account of the discrest, and, probably, will have a great effect | no person is deceived, and the pleas of the upon the Viceroy's conduct and future advocate have the weight and influence of

placed in a very painful position. If he out as something class than an attorney or submits to the blow aimed at him, other a lobbyist; it professes to present to the inflictions will follow, to upset his plans for public information from a disinterested the improvement of China, and, generally, view; it disclaims the office of a hired portance. All his various enterprises will be attacked in detail, and, already, there claims that its opinions and judgments are are angry comments on the expense, use the results of careful and deliberate examilessness, and objectionable innovation of inations and in the interests of the general the land-telegraph to Shanghai, which pro- public; it proclaims that its duty is to the bably will be abandoned and left to docay, public, and that what it says and publishes If the Viceroy struggles for his useful min- is to promote the interests of that publication ing enterprises, he will be made responsible | The only circumstances under which the for any calamity that may befall the mem- case of a professional advocate or lobbyist bers of the Imperial family, and, if any ovil befalls the dynasty, he would go down to on one side secretly accepts pay, also, from posterity as the author of the disaster. The the other side, and going into court betrays position is a most painful and dangerous or gives away the cause of the party which one, and he will need all his boldness and he professes to serve. We suppose it would estuteness to grapple with his insidious |- be libellous to charge an attorney represent-

and mortal foce successfully. Chinese enterprise will have received a most severe shock. It is said that the monies spont on the Kniping mines exceed | public. It assumes and professes to protect 14 million of tacks, and the sum spent is | and defend the public interests. It advernow shown to be liable to utter loss when tises, and proclaims that it has not and ever some foolish Censor may desire to cannot have any client but the general attack Li. The chances for Steam Navigo- public Can a newspaper under those tion Companies, Mining Companies, Land | circumstances accept a fee from the other Telegraph Companies, etc., are very black side can it for money betray the public and no prudent Chinaman engage in any such enterprises, even if the licercy Li succeeds in overcoming his If the Kaiping mines are closed.

shareholders will not get one cash for compensation.—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE RUGBY COLONY. Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.)

Let us look into this matter. What are the facts? Briefly stated they are as follows: A number of English people—male and female, old folks and young folks desire to eek some secluded spot where they can cook their own rations and become accomlished in the game of lawn-tennis. ympathetic Englishman, Thomas, Hughes, hearing of their aspirations, advises them as may employ it, then there would be no to take up their tents and come to America, frand, no false pretences, and to allege that where the great breadth of the republic it accepted a fee of \$30,000 would be no will enable them to find the seclusion which more libellous that to make the same charge they long for, and which is such a desirable slornent in the pursuit of an education which shall be at once athletic and mathetic. They seize Mr Hughes by the hand, tative of the public, and an advocate of and he escorts them across the briny deep, public interests, and thus obtaining public and plants them in the wilds of Tennessee. | confidence, and at the same time abusing

plain that while the rame of lawn-tennis is-

ry the bacon and some one must grind the as we understand it, the first trouble began. brought them the eighs of unutterable con- sideration for a bribe. the climate of Tennessee by playing lawntennis. It is a beautiful and ennobling game, no doubt, but it will not entisfy the ugly customer known as hunger. Of course willing that the climate of the South should be held partly to blame; but it is a trouble that is also common to the climate of the forth. If those who are born and raised that climate cannot clothe and feed themselves, and build towns, and institute banks, and erect churches, and endow colleges by playing lawn-tennis how can a colony of unneclimated strangers hope to accomplish these things? It is no wonder hat some of the more prominent Rugbians have received messages informing them that their parents were ill. The wonder that the parents have not received in ormation that the Rugbians are ill. Wa lo claim, however, the esteemed Indianapolis Journal to the contrary notwithstand ng, that a colony can accomplish as much in the South by playing lawn-tennis as they can accomplish in the North. Our understanding is that it is a game which cannot be played where the ground is covered with snow, and if this is the case, we respectfully invite the Engbiana to leave the inhospitable mountains of Tennessee and set up their stakes in the pastures of Middle or Southern Georgia. We do not say that they can succeed better here than on their

NEWSPAPERS AS ATTORNEYS.

present site, but cortainly the cold would

not materially interfere with the progress

(Chicago Tribune.) One of the San Francisco papers having acoused another of selling its editorial influso unitably situated as the ground which exce for \$30,000 to a reilroad company, was they already possess, will become available sued for libel. On the trial the Court, in between this and the end of July ; but we ruling that such a charge was not libellous. matter as an indication that the expectations . ... Is it morally or legally wrong for a of the energy of the new members, which person to advocate a project, matter or are entertained by the public, are in a fair claim for pecuniary or valuable considers.

tion l'alent is as much the capital of the We have heard a rumour, which we have advocate, the lawyer, and the editor as

hasty credence to the report. La Han-chang | quence, and the carbon in which he is held. has been devoting himself entirely to his the greater his pecuniary compensation. It aged mother for three months past, so that sceme to me that it is no more libelious to his public affairs have probably got into accuse one of solling for gain the supports arrears; now, however, that the old lady is and advocacy of his newspaper than it recovered, and his nephew in attendance, | would be to accuse the merchant of selling for gain his merchandiso." Despite that this is the ruling of a Court. we think there is a serious defect in the have arison between the Coreans and the reasoning. The newspaper is not in the position of the advocate or the lawyor. nor is it in the same position as the mertheir country. Remonstrances are said to chant having merchandise to sell. The lawyer is employed to advocate the cause of ter of Foreign Affairs upon the subject by a another; he represents his client, and neutral Power, and it is hoped that these what he says and does in that behalf is to be taken, and so understood, as said and We hear that Yeh Tao tai, at present done by the party he represents. He apacting Judicial Commissioner at Foodhow; pears in the matter as an advocate, hired who has been managing foreign affairs for to do and say in the name of his client many years at that port, is going up to whatever the interest of his client may do-Peking shortly for sudjence, when he will mand. He deceives no one. There is no misunderstanding as to his connection with the matter. His opinion and judgment are the opinion and judgment of a professional man representing and speaking for and in the name of unother person who pays him asking that the Kai-ping coal mines shall for that opinion. It is an accident, perhaps, that the attorney who delivers urbed condition of the manes of the this judgment and opinion was not emdeceased Eastern Empress, has excited no ployed on the other side, in which case the astonishment. The memorial is an undis- opinion would have been directly the guised blow at Li Hung-chang's towering reverse. The public understand all this

an attorney, and no more. The Viceroy La has been required to re- But the relation of a newspaper to the port on the memorial, and thereby will be public is wholly different. It holds itself advocato or attorney; it denies that its "talents" are for sale; it insists, and so are when the attorney employed and paid ing of record one side with having accepted. pay from the other and betraying the first.

The newspaper is a representative of the for a private interest, and do so without disgrace ? If a professional attorney who is prepared to advocate any cause for compensation, and accepts also a foo from the other side becomes disgraced and subject to be disbarred for such conduct, how is a news paper which is supported by the public. which exists by public toloration because it is the organ, representative and advocate of public interests, to escape the disgrace and dishonour of a like betrayal of con-

If the newspaper, however, like the at torney, should announce that its opinions; judgments, criticism, tenchings and advocaoy are for sale; that its editorial columns are open to the highest bidder; that it is not an organ of the public, and that its best labours are at the service of such alients. against an attorney.

The crime, dishonour and diagrace is in the newspaper professing to be a represen-They put up a number of necessary build- that confidence for pay in the interest ngs, and staked off a lawn-tennis pasture. | an adverse party.

which they call Rugby, and thereupon pro- There is much misapprehension on this ceeded to enjoy thomselves. But it is subject of the bribery and corruption of politics. The extent of the evil is very ingoing on there must be some provision considerable. No newspaper could survive made for the inner man. Some one must a knowledge that its columns and its in build a fire, some one must bring water, fluence were for sale. Once established some one must make the bisouit, some one | that its editorials were paid for the use of those editorials would cease to be worth coffee; there must even be a detail of paying for. No paper can influence, or children to pick up chips. Right here, control, or mould public opinion unless if has public confidence. The paper which To those who were engaged in the business has lost public confidence, whose columns of preparing supper or breakfast or dinner; are known to be open to any one who will as the case might be, the mountain breezes pay for their use, can really offer no conin the lawn-tennis pasture. Under these is soon abandoned by the public to whom circumstances, who could allay the heart. it has proved false, and it is abandoned by burnings of those whom fate had tempora. the corruptionists to whom it has no furrily shut out of the gate? At first there ther value. Therefore, it is that no more was a dispute as to who should cook and damaging, and indeed destructive, allegowho should play, and this dispute widened tion can be established against any paper and deepened into a question of still greater than that it is willing to betray the trust mportance. Who was to supply the food | and confidence of the public to any briber severtholess, the game of lawn-tennis went and corruptionist who will pay for its ser-It is a curious fact—but nevertheless a vices. Such a character is fatal, both in fact—that nobody can support himself in the matter of its influence and also in its legitimate business affairs.

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March 24, 1882.

Aquilena; C.

RESIDENCE IN THE INTERIOR AND THE TRANSIT THADE.

(China Review.) The XII article of the British Treaty of Tientain of 1858 states that British sublects whether at the ports or other places. desiring to build or open houses, warehouses. churches, hospitals, or burial grounds, shall make their agreement for the land or buildings they require at the rates prevailing among the people, equitably, without ex-

"These three little words, at other places have proved a fertile source of doubt and disputation. If construed literally they may certainly be taken as referring to any other place besides the open ports; and it i only by bringing the manifest intention of the other articles of the Treaty to bear upuz their meaning that their force can be restricted. In all probability, the words were inserted under Lord Elgin's eye with no definite design, beyond that of guarding against too close a construction of the term port'; and this is the view embodied in the despatch addressed on the 19th February 1863, to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerco by Mr. Hammond, H. M.'s Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. ferring to the questions raised in connection with Article XII., Mr. Hammond writes (Parl. Papers, 1863, page 158):would imagine that what the Treaty declares imposed.

"This Article, even if taken by itself could hardly, as Lord Russell conceives, be construed so as to imply that British subjects had the right to build or open houses; warehouses, churches, hospitals or buryinggrounds in any part or place throughout the length or breadth of the Chinese Empire. If this had been its intention, these privileges would certainly have been conceded in more explicit terms, but considered, as it must necessary be, in connection with the preceding article (XL.), which expressly limits to particular cities, towns, and ports, the rights of British subjects in these reclaim is one which cannot be sustained. (Daily China Mail, March 5, 1867).

Such was the construction placed upon this clause by the Home Authorities: notwithstanding the fact that it was interpreted as not conceding the right to either merchant or missionary to open houses or churches inland, while the latter is permitted to incense the people by erecting " Halls of Glad Tidings" in their cities, the trader and his goods are excluded.

In a memorandum prepared by Sir Thomas Wade in 1868, and published in 1871 in the Blue Book of Correspondence on the Revision of the Treaty, Sir Thomas explains that these words were inserted to meet and overcome the objections raised by the Chinese, prior to the date of the Tientein Treaty, to Foreigners residing beyond the limits of the ports of entry. "This." he writes, "is the history of the employment of the words tother places; and if other arguments were wanting to meet the inference that they were manifestly intended to include the privilege of residence in the interior, I should appeal to the limitations of the passport privilege as defined in Ar-

Such being the definition and decision of the British Authorities, and now supported by Treaties made with other powers since 1858, it may appear useless to discuss a question already authoritatively settled : but as the subject of inland residence is so intimately connected with the satisfactory working of the transit trade, it may not be inopportune to offer a few remarks illustrative of the injurious effects the illiberable construction put upon Article 12. of the British Treaty has had on our commerce since the Transit Trade is reserved for special negotiation under the 8th clause of the Supplementary Convention between Germany and China of 31 March, 1880.

Sir Thomas Wade in his memorandum of 1868 cites the limitations imposed by Art IX. of the British Treaty, as conclusive evidence against the words at other places being construed to mean the right of residence inland, but what connection the limitation placed upon the passport privilege, as defined by the above article, can have to de with the right to produce storage for goods taken inland, under another provision of the Treaty, is not sufficiently clear to us, and we think it would have been just as easy and more consistent to have arrived at a diametrically opposite judgment had other articles of the Treaty been requisitioned to throw light on the meaning of these ambiguous words. Without passport neither Missionary nor merchant can go inland, but, provided with that document, both are allowed to travel for pleasure or trade, and we contend that if the missionary is permitted under the XII. Article to erect churches or hire buildings for that purpose. it seems most inconsistent to interpret the same article when applied to a trader as depriving him of the right to procure storage for the merchandise which another article of the Trenty declares it to be lawful to conver

inland. We are not aware that any of the Treatics between Russia and China concede the right of permanent residence inland or away from the ports of entry. By implication we imagine they have the right, just as we contend it is similarly allowable under the British Treaty, and with characteristic actuteness, the Russians have availed themselves of any doubt that may exist, to establish hongs inland.

In support of the argument that it was not the intention of the Treaty that our manufactures should be shut out of the inland markets for want of safe storage. while the Russian Dierchant is allowed to open warehouses and factories, we adduce the evidence of the IX and XXVIII articles, which empower British subjects to convey imports inland in person, or to forward them in charge of Chinese employees. after payment of a single transit dues which matter how distant the place of their des. or hired warehouses. Certain produce can be tination. The special stipulation appended prepared inland for the foreign market at to the recent Supplementary Convention | much less cost and loss than at the port made with Germany, section 7, states that 66 If a German anbject go into the interior with Foreign goods, or travel there, the passport or certificates issued to them shall only be valid for 13 months, &c." In both these treaties the right is distinctly accorded to Foreigners to convey goods inland, and it is difficult to imagine that it was intended that the important treaty right, peremitting a merchant to take imports inland to a new market, should be rendered valueless by the construction put upon another article. To construe the Treaty in this way | was both politic and expedient to withhold is to tell the merchant that the road to all the inland market is opened, that they are then disturbed state of the province, so as invited to convey goods into the interior, but to prevent the adventurous plasses of forewhen they reach the gates of these distant

all that has been secured for merebants, the Representatives of Foreign Powers can have wittingly allowed the doors of the interior markets of China to be closed enainst the Foreign importer, but that such

is the case is too evident

We regard the right of residence in and as the fulgram on which the satisfactory working of the transit system hinges, and creases. so long as the present construction of Art. XII is allowed to negative the advantage kong might not open agencies mland had

of Bree Transit through China.

In order to illustrate the damaging effect establish forwarding agencies inland for the not to interfere in cases of the arbitrary on trade wrought by the present interpreta- sale of certificated imports, and purchase of levy of taxes on our manufactures when tion of the XII article of the British treaty, exports, just as the Russians do ; and we owned by Chinese, who now-a-days are the we will gite a genuine case lately brought to incline to the empirion that one or two sole importers at the smaller ports, it seems to our notice, to show the urgent necessity for foreign agencies in the interior at each pro- us that the thanks of the manufacturers are adopting measures in any future negotiations vince or centre of trade, would do more to due to the class who do not object to aid the affecting the Transit trade, for the removal enforce the strict observation of Treaty Chinese in scouring the protection distinctly of the self-ercoted barrier to the extension rights, and do away with much of the afforded by Treaty to our merchandise irresof our commerce. A merchant at one of the illegal taxation now complained of than all pective of ownership, but which H. B. M. ports having discovered a good market; for the decrees and Peking despatches combined. Consula would evidently disallow. manufactures and cotton in a Southern pro- Where the native officials have to deal with It will doubtless be urged that a class of C'ton Ins. Office 10,000 & vince, as yet unreached by imports protected foreign merchants or foreign-owned goods, traders denounced in strong language by by the transit certificate, desires to avail they are very chary of violating the treaty, such an authority, viz. one of H. B. M. Con- HK. Fire Ins. 2,000 8 himself of the Treaty right, accorded by the They know Europeans have an unpleasant sals, would be more likely to injure than XXVIII. article, to convey imports to the way of procuring facts and figures to array advance our commercial relations with the new market. The Treaty requires the mer- against them; but so long us they have only Chinese, if permitted to reside beyond the shant to provide himself with a passport and to deal with Chinese merchants and Chinese- ken of the eye of the law, but from our acthat he should take out a Transit certificate, owned goods, their pledge to respect the quaintance of these traders we believe that after payment of the transfer dues at the origin of the merchandise as freeing it from the presence of a few pioneers of commerce Custom-house, which payment is supposed all charges other than those imposed by inland would do much to open up the counto free his imports from all further charges. treaty, are regarded as so many promises try, and be much less likely to bring H.B.M. These formalities are conformed to, and ar- made to be broken at will, as instanced by Consuls into correspondence with the native rangement is made with the freight junks the fact of nearly all Transit passes for officials than the missionaries, who are perplying to this inland mart to transport the native-owned Forgign imports being taken mitted to reside in any part of the Empire, goods. Now, whatever the nature of these out by or in the name of Foreign merchants, while the trader is restricted to residence at goods, it must be apparent (to all but the as a security against such charges, and in the Consular ports, and the barrier officials.

merchandise, when he is told by the Chinese | permitted to rent for short periods either | the Consular authorities seem to be powerless inland authorities that although the Treaty hotels or private houses, where they may to enforce. allows Foreign merchants to bring goods to store their goods, but on which they are not. that market the interpretation put upon the to exhibit their hong name or the style of looked in the negotiations concerning the XII, article of the Treaty by the Brilish au- their firm. Sir Rutherford considered this duty on spinm which it is reported is to be thorities compels them to forbid the natives rule to contain "a most valuable concession, increased and paid at the port of entry in to let their hongs to merchants away from and that it would, if acted upon judiciously one lump sum in commutation of all likin or the ports of entry. What is the unfortunate and quietly, secure to merchants all the colon. If this article is to be placed on the trader to do? The mandarine with charac- | benefits they looked for as likely to nearne some footing as other marchanding these. trader to do? The mandarine with charac- | benefits they looked for as likely to acorne teristic sagnoity tell the merchant that he from inland residence." This concession British and Foreign merchants should be may sell the goods from the boat. That would be no less valuable if it were put allowed to convey it and sell it inland, might meet the difficulty if the boats would into practice at the present time, but why otherwise even after payment of the commuwait, or if they could reach the town, which, the British trader should be directed to con- tation it will be surcharged at liberty by the however, it so happens they cannot approach | ceal the name of his firm or hong is beyond | inland officials. The only security against within many miles for want of water.

to hire a hong, which it is needless to say is tolerate the hated iconoclast against their stipulation would exempt it from provincial more willingly let to the trader than the will; while the trader, who would be wel- or municipal taxation, so long as the premissionary, even though the latter seems to comed, is forbidden by his own authorities enjoy a right of residence inland, which the to bring his wares to willing purchasers. in China. Collectorates are sold and taxes Treaty of Commerce and Friendship denies In the future negotiations affecting the the merchant. When not intimidated by transit trade, it is to be hoped our diplothe local officials the native merchants are matists will not permit themselves to be not unwilling to let their hongs, and since cozened into agreeing to such a stipulation houses are let to preachers of the Cospel for as that assented to in the Alcock Convenchurches, dwellings, &c .- although the land- tion, whereby the merchant is deprived of lords know nothing of the existence of the rights of exhibiting his hong name Treaties or of the subtle interpretations of | The consequences would be damaging in the certain clauses-their common sense tells extreme, and open a door to all kinds of them that what is legal in the case of a mis- fraud on the part of foreigners and Chinese, sionary can scarcely be an infraction when and act as an incentive to the officials to applied to a merchant. As to the question squeeze." If the inland agency is a bond of payment of taxes on the goods there can fide concern the name of, the hong should be be no doubt, as the Transit certificato de- exhibited in token of its genuineness, and clares them to have paid all dues and duties when the agency is in charge of native leviable within the Empire. Having come | employées they should be able to produce to terms about the rental of the hong with | documentary proof from the merchant's our enterprising merchant, the owner of the Consul that they are in the employ of a wellhouse desires that he should exhibit his known and thoroughly respectable foreign all concerned, but more particularly to pro- and immunities accorded by treaty. tect the landlerd from charges likely to Were foreign hongs opened inland to be brought by the officials of personating conceal their identity, it would give rise to a foreign hong, so as to escape payment all manner of malpractices, and defeat the of the sundry extra Treaty and surcharges | ends sought to be attained.

tevied inland on foreign goods when in aware that the Government has engaged not obstacles in the forms of likin and other they do not hesitate to levy these tolls.

how it really can be an infraction of the strance, as they have done, and will con- import duty, as in transit for the interior, tralasian Group, and S. Africa. freaty to let a house to a merchant unde- tinue to do so long as foreigners are denied which declaration shall exempt such goods niably authorized to convey goods to the the right of selling their goods inland. The town, when obnoxious missionaries are Chinese traders know they pay for more permitted to erect churches, and Russian merchants to build smoking factories, the officials, prompted by the ruling of the British authorities, proceed to Boycot' the hong by proclaiming it illegal to purchase such goods; in the hope that the merchant will quit the town, where his presence is most undesirable, in that by his bringing manufactures to the city in person they wil be deprived of the illegal levies hitherto imposed on all foreign imports in Chinese hands, and which they know they can continue to do so long as British merchants are prevented from going inland to ascertain for themselves that our manufactures

re not taxed beyond the tariff rate. The foregoing is an uncoloured illustration of the damaging effect on trade produced by the present interpretation of Article XII. It is impossible to conceive that the Foreign framers of the Treaty could have anticipated placing such an impediment in the way of the transit traffic. but that they have done so we think we have proved, and until this drawback is removed our manufactures will never reach their destination emburdened by surcharges and in time they will be placed at a disadvantage with Russian fabrics, which are taken inland and sold from the Russian hongs established at non-treaty ports.

This nowise interpretation of the Treate also hampers our export trade, and places us on unequal terms with the Russians. Provision is made in the Treaty for the purchase of produce inland, by British subjects, but according to the ruling of our own authorities it may not be repacked or prepared for To do so, however, requires accommodation. and although the Russian merchant may manufacture his brick tea inland, the British merchant is told that in his case such a proceeding would be an infraction of the Treaty, notwithstanding that, so far as can

be ascertained, the one has as much right as It may be argued that restriction to residence ut the ports of entry is the natural lesue of our extra-territorialization China; that when the Treaty was signed. the right of residence inland, in view of the igners leaguing with the rebels, and that markets the doors will be sided upon them after all, the experience of the past proves and their wares, for although the Treaty that merchants have no desire to extend secured to them the important right to bring their business inland or even to the new goods inland, the negotiators omitted to ports. We admit the soundness of such make provision for the storage of merchan arguments, but the times are changed and disc after reaching its destination. Under we change with the times. The restriction the present interpretation, that in fact is imposed on all British subjects by Art. XII. limiting residence at the ports only, seems after these years of diplomatic negotiation, to to have been relaxed in the case of misensure our goods reaching the inland markets slouaries (whose calling is more likely to of China. It is impossible to believe that provoke trouble and ill-feeling on the part of the natives than the sale of merchandise by respectable traders) and Russians. The interior of China no longer offers inducements to the adventurous classes to go inland, whereas the necessity of extending

Although the merchant princes of Hong.

our trade and enforcing our treaty rights i

becoming more urgent as competition in

Foreign hong name, for the information of firm, and so secure to that firm the rights

However little the right of inland resinative hands, but which the official fears to dence might be availed of it would, where lavy where the goods are imported or owned | taken advantage of, prove to be the surest by Europeans. The authorities are well and most effective means of removing the to impose lekin, &c., on imports protected extra-trenty charges now imposed on goods by a Transit pass, but when once away in transit; and but for the short-sighted from the port of entry and into native hands | policy of excluding therehapts, while admitting missionaries to the interior, many of Fearing to interfere with the hong, now in these levies would never have come into the occupation of a foreign merchant or his force or certainly never have been allowed native agent, because they full to discern to increase and multiply without remonthan the tariff rates on imports, but to whom

can they appeal for redress? The disinclination evinced by large foreign firms to extend their business inlaud should not influence or lead the German negotiators to perpetuate the errors committed by the framers of the treaties of 1858, in with helding the rights to merchants to store and sell pertificated goods inland; that is, if our diplomatists and manufacturers wish to see our imports admitted to the most distant market at the rates of duty imposed b treaty. Secure to merchants the right to reside inland, or open hongs, as now non ceded to the unwelcomed missionary on traders will be found to settle there, even

though there numbers may be few. There

is now a class of enterprising men in Chica, who if supported instead of being denounced by their own officials would accomplish much towards the extension of our trade under the transit system and the abolition of illegal dues if our own interpretation of the treaty did not debar them from residence inland, We refer to the smaller firms, and individuals who have already done so much in the North, by, figuratively, forcing their way through the barriers established to col lect dues on merchandise supposed to be freed from all en route taxation when protected by the ortificate issued after payment of the import and half-import duty. which certificate, however, in the majority of cases, fails to exempt the goods unless the document is made out in a foreigner's name. Our manufacturers are chiefly indebted to this class of traders for removing the impediments placed in the way of our merchandise reaching the interior, notwithstanding that these firms and individuals are alluded to by one of H. B. M. Consula as the " class who live by lying and prosper on perjury, by getting a small sum for representing them (imports) to be their own property and applying for passes for them, and the Consul may be brought into correspondence regarding them, if stopped at the inland barriers for carelessuess or wilful irregularities, but foreigners have no rea concern further with them, not even the manufacturer at home, who has to look to his market and that alone, and Shanghai is his market, not Hankow! (China Express, Sept. 2nd, 1881, p. 948). The distinguished Consul who uttered these denunciations appears to forget that without Hankow, and the marts supplied from that port by these "perjurers," the demand for imports at Shanghai would be very small, and he would further have done well to explain that the passes which the denounced class apply for to protect Chinese owned British manufac-tures are approsed to protect all foreign imports from surcharge, irrespective of ownership; but, as Sir Rutherford Alouck observed, owing to the faithlessness of the Chinese authorities to their engagements and their ingenuity in finding pretexts for extertion or the arbitrary levy of taxes," these passes which they pledged themselves abould pro-

are not recognised as binding them to their

solemn engagements when it suits them to

disayow them in the case of British manufac-

tures being conveyed inland by Chinese mer-

chants, the result being that this countlarly-

denounced class has appung into existence,

and few will deny with immense benefit to

acquired by Articles LA and XXVIII, no they the right to do so, our experience tells officials appear to disregard this obligation material progress will be made toward us that there is a class of honest and on by levying innumerable surcharges on Chisecuring an honest application of the right terprising pioneers of commerce, who, if ness mened foreign imports, and as, we are supported by their own authorities, would informed, H. B. M. Consuls are instructed

interpretors of the Treaty) that storage for order to enable reference to the Consul of allowed to increase their revenues from tolls Hkong Bakery this merchandise will be needed, and no one the applicant in cases of illegal levies being imposed on our manufactures in violation of the Treaty. So long as merchants are denied may be convoyed inland shall not be pro- In the unratified Convention signed by the right to trade and reside inland it seems. vided with godown accommodation on reach- Sir Rutherford Albook at Peking on the 23rd hopeless to expect the Chinese officials will ing its destination. Accordingly the mor- October, 1869, provision was made in the forego their time-honored dustom of taxing chant sends his employes in advance to 1st Clause of the Supplementary Rules and already freed goods in native hands, -when obtain shelter for this Treaty-certificated | Tariff, by which foreigners were "further | merely bound by a Treaty engagement which

This important fact should not be overour comprehension, seeing that the Russian | such abuse is the presence of the Foreign In despair, and peril of damage being dones merchant, by erecting his factories, an- owner at the principal marts, who, being onto his goods, which the advantages of the nounces to the empire his right to trade, the spot, could ascertain what extra levies Treaty rules has induced him to convey in- inland, and the missionary proclaims to had been imposed. It is absurd to suppose land, but the framers thereof declare may the people the might and power of his that after having reached the distant inland not be warehoused, the merchant takes steps country in forcing them to receive and market its foreign origin or any Treaty sent system of official administration exists farmed by the provincial Governors, and even though this system in connection with prium might be abolished by decree, means of evading the law would be easily found. To agree to the payment of a single charge in commutation of all dues and duties on opium, without securing to the merchant the right to convey it inland, would be tauta- ispondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied mount to guarantecing so many millions to music. &c. The charge on them is the same the Imperial exchequer without any security as for books, but, whatever the weight of that the same levies would not be surrep- a packet containing any partially written titously re-imposed inland. To imagine that paper, it will not be charged less than 5 the single payment at the port would free cents. native-owned opium throughout the land, is to believe that the army of unsalaried officials and their underlings can live without means, or that because the commodity is Malwa or Patna, instead of Cottons or Woollens, the Chinese barrier officials will abstain from levying the same illegal tells now imposed on manufactures when conveyed inland by Chinese, but which the latter now suck toescape by certificating their goods in a Foreigner's name. Having endeavoured to show that in order to ensure un efficient working of the transit system, it is indispensable that Foreign merchants should be allowed to open agencies inland, we venture in conclusion to submit a few suggestions for the consideration of the negotiators appointed under the new German Convention to settle the question of taxation on Foreign imports sent inland, or produce bought

the interior by Foreign merchants. 1. That it shall be optional on the part of importers-Chinese or Foreign-of Foreign merchandise to declare it on payment of the from the likin now levied at the ports. 2. That an understanding be arrived at as

to the exact point at which the Transit Cortificate begins (outwards) or ceases (inwards) to protect the goods it accompanies.

3. The abolition of the "merchant's tax, or I'so-ku, now levied on certificated imports after reaching their destination, and on exports from the vender, although uncertificated goods are said to be exempted. 4. Liberty to effect the alteration of the

same of the district given in the outward pass, when the produce cannot be purchased at the place named. 5. A distinct definition of the phrase "all urther charges," mentioned in the Treaty rules, etc., it being interpreted by the Chi-

neso as messing on route charges only. 6. That all privileges and immunities accorded be briefly endorsed on the passes. Liberty to hire hongs inland for th storage of certificated imports or produce.

WHEN a girl rejects an offer of marriage she goes through a sleight-of-hand perform-THE orange is the longest-lived fruit tree known, and is reputed to have flourished

three hundred years. A New York lady who was travelling in Ohio, gave her baby her gold watch to play with, and the baby gulped it down and cried for more. What they can't swallow in that State must be over a foot in width.

NAMES OF VILLAGES &c.

(Corrected Spelling.) San Tsun Shai-wan. Shai-tsai Po. Cheung-shan Hom. Sham ehui Po. hung Hom. Shau-ki Wan. Shek-o. Shek Tong. Shek-tong Tsui. Heung-kong Tsai (Aberdeen). Sheung Wan. Shui-tsing Wan. So-kon Po. Tai-kok Tsui. Tai-long Ha. Tai-lung Kung. Hung-heung Lo. Hung-hom. Tai-pang Mi Tai-ping Shan. Ka-es Wan Tai shek Kek. Tai-tam. Tai-tam Tuk Kau-pui Shek. Tai-wan. Tai wong Kung. Tang lung Chau. Teat Isz-mul Teim-sha Taui Teo-pai Tsal. Ma-tau Tsun. To-kwa Wan. To-ta Wan. Ma-tau Wai. Tang-wa (Hospital Tung-lo Wan. tect both Chinese and Foreign owned imports Ngong shun Chau Un Chap. Wan-teal Wong-kok Talin Wong-ma Kok.

Sai-wan Trai.

trade. The treaty protects the merchandise H. M. the Emperor of China, and is of

irrespective of ownership, but as the barrier course mapplicable in a British Colony.

Wong pai Chung

Yau-ma Ti

N.B. Doouments should not be dated

Year of Knong at, which is the style of

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Manch 26, 1882. Last Di-Vloring Quo videna. tations. Cash BANKS. HK and S'hai Bank 125 8 125 8 2.100.000 8 63,639,45 INBURANCES. 000 TL 2.000 TL 000 TL 238,600 TL 251,064.91 TL 75 & TL 1175 th. China Ins. .200 TL 350 TL 350 TL 500, 488 TL 18,447.56 12 % TL 880 Yangtezo Ins... 500 8 2,500 8 500 8 381,787 8 437,688 68 \$144.27 6 81600 Union Ins. Soc. China Traders' 600|81666.66|\$ 500|\$ 475,000|8 1.000 8 200 8 100,378 8 1.000 2 200 8 823.842 8 263.403.72 China Fire Ins. 4,000 3 HK. C. and M. 75 8 135,000 \$ 18,908.00 Steamboat ... 8.0008 110.0008 3.180.53 HK. and China H'kong Ice Co. 1,250|8 1008 1,880.51 159.31 Payable. Interest. Chi. Imp., 1874 6,276 £ June30 Dec31 Feb. 28 Ag. 31 1878 3,899 TL 500 April & Oct. 1881 8, 565 TL. June & Dec. 3 % prem. Sugar Debentures, 1880.... June & Dec.

For half-year ended 31st Dec., 1891. # To 80th April, 1881. Ter year 1880. + For half-year ended 30th June, 1881. S For year 1881. EDWARD GEORGE, Share Broker.

(Revised January 1st. 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two be inserted in such Pattern Packets. Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inscrited | PARCEIS .- The public is reminded that

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal corre-

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2

Countries of the Postal Union.

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2 cents each. Books, Patterns and 2 cents per 2 oz. Comm. Papers. There is no charge on redirected corre-

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Patterns. 2

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

LOCAL POSTAGE

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Japan, Siam di Cochina, China, Indiana, Tonguia, and the Philippines,	
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(d) Via Singapore, 10 cents.	
(c) Between Hongkong, Canton, 2 cents.	and Macao

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on shy week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract

Local Delicery.

2. Invitations, 600 can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressee rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise al correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business.

S Borholders who desire to send Cironlars Dividend Werrants Invitations Cards

China, may deliver them to the Post Faria Sra, V. M. I. Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envalopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed, if the nature of the contents be first Newspapers over four ounces in weight exhibited or stated to the Postmaster are charged as double, treble, &c., as the General, as he may consider necessary, and case may be, but such papers or packets of approved by him. Printed Circulars may

except bona fide Supplements. Printed there is no such thing as Parcel Post matter may, however, be enclosed, if the to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disapwhole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Cur- pointment are caused by persistent attempts. rent may be paid either as Newspapers or to send small valuable trifles through the Keith Augus, J. Post Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Local and Indian Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post at Book Rates between Hongkong and any of the British Post Offices in China, as well as to Japan, Macao, Pakhoi, the Straits Settlements, Ceylon and India. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long. I foot broad, I foot deep, weigh more than 5lbs, nor be smaller than 3 in. by in. Such parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General. In the Case of Parcels for India a declaration of contents and value is required, a printed form for which is supplied gratis. The Registration of Parcels for India and Coylon is compulsory.

2. The following cannot be transmitted Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as bandboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Ice, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in

3. Parcels are as a general rule forwarded | Edwin Finley by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail F. P. Litchfield I Packet. To India they are forwarded by Geistel and the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only. to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as Books and Papers-to British Offices.

5 lbs.; to the Confinent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article. The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the Dumbies & Gallowsy Courier contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of Fleusburger Nachrichten \$10, in certain cases, provided :-

1. That the sender duly observed all onditions of Registration required 2. That the letter was securely enclosed n a reasonably strong envelope.

 That application was made to the Postmuster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope libetased Sporting and Dramatic News. coung invariably forwarded with much applies Illumited Zenting ation unless it also is lost. 4 That the Postmaster General is satis-

fied that the less occurred whilst the correspondence was in the enstody of the British Postel administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by tire, or shipwrock. nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books. &c. which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

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al Shunchal and Honokone, at Tare Calwrone & Co . Hoogkong and at the China Mast Office. Hongkong December 6, 1879.

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Gauzetta Ufficiale. Hawaiine Gagette.

Hymne on the Holy Smile

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